Rare Book
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THE

BOTANICAL CABINET

Consisting of

Coloured Delineations

OF

Plants,

from all Countries,

with a short Account of each.
Directions for Management &c. &c.

By

CONRAD LODDIGES & SONS

Vol. XIV.

The Plates by

GEORGE COOKE.

"Even Solomon in all his glory
was not arrayed like one of these."

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1828.

Mo. Bot. Garden,
1893

Escallonia glandulosa.

G.C.

No. 1291.

ESCALLONIA GLANDULOSA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

This genus was named by the younger Linnæus, in honour of a learned Spaniard, the pupil and companion of the celebrated Mutis, who discovered many new plants.

The E. glandulosa is a native of Chili, and was found there by Mr. A. Menzies. It grows to a small tree, with very hard wood, which is used for many purposes. We received seeds of it from our valued friend, General Paroissien, in 1820. It has endured our winters, protected by a wall, and reached the height of eight feet, producing its flowers in the month of August. It may be increased by cuttings, and will grow in any good garden soil.

Witheringia montana.

No. 1292.

WITHERINGIA MONTANA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

M. L'Heritier first established this genus, and named it after Dr. Withering, the well-known author of the arrangement of British plants. It is closely allied to Solanum. Our plant is undoubtedly the same as that figured by Feuillée, though it does not quite so well accord with the representation of Ruiz and Pavon, in Flora peruviana. Feuillée describes the flowers as rose coloured, and says the roots are used for eating. It would appear that (as is usual in cultivated plants) there are many varieties; among ours were different shades of colour, some nearly white, and more or less striped.

We received them in 1827, from General Paroissien, who found them near Lima. The roots were the size of a small potatoe, which they much resemble: very soon after planting they attained the height of six inches, when they flowered beautifully during the month of May. We have preserved them in a greenhouse, potted in light loam.

Mesembryanthemum formosum.

G.C.

No. 1293.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM FORMOSUM.

Class. *ICOSANDRIA* Order. *PENTAGYNIA.*

....

This pleasing plant is a native of South Africa, and was introduced in 1820. It is of low growth, and flowers in the latter part of the summer.

Like the others of this numerous family it is of easy culture, requiring mere protection from frost, in an airy greenhouse. It increases without difficulty by cuttings, and should be potted in sandy loam.

Erica thalictriflora.

G.C.

No. 1294.

ERICA THALICTRIFLORA.

Class. *OCTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

. . . .

This curious species was introduced in 1800, from the Cape of Good Hope, by Mr. Hibbert. Its flowers, which are so dissimilar from most of the other heaths, are produced in the latter part of the summer. It requires the greenhouse, with abundance of air, and can be propagated, though slowly, by cuttings: the soil should be sandy peat.

Alstrœmeria pelegrina.

No. 1295.

ALSTRŒMERIA PELEGRINA.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

A native of Peru, growing wild, near Lima: it has been long cultivated in this country, and is a plant of great beauty. It requires the greenhouse, and great care should be taken to save its young shoots from the slugs, which are unusually greedy of them.

It flowers during the greater part of the summer, and often produces seeds here: it may also be increased by separating the roots in the autumn, at which season the stems decay and are succeeded by new ones. The soil should be loam, peat, and rotten dung, in equal proportions.

No. 1296.

GLOXINIA HIRSUTA.

Class. Order.
DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

This has been lately introduced from Brazil: we received it from our worthy friend Mr. Shepherd, of Liverpool. Our plant flowered in long succession during the autumnal months. It requires the stove, and may be sometimes increased by dividing the root. The soil should be loam and peat.

Asclepias tuberosa.

No. 1297.

ASCLEPIAS TUBEROSA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*DIGYNIA.*

A native of North America: it is herbaceous, with a thick solid root, which sometimes extends to a great length. The stems are from one to two feet high, producing flowers through the greater part of the summer.

It loves a dry, sandy, or gravelly soil: with us it is usual to plant it in pots, and protect it during winter in a frame.

It may sometimes be increased by cutting the roots, or better, by seeds, which are often sent to this country.

Lobelia corymbosa.

No. 1298.

LOBELIA CORYMBOSA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

This pretty little plant was presented to us by our kind friend Mr. M'Nab, of the Edinburgh garden, a truly splendid establishment, worthy of the modern Athens. It is probably a native of the Cape, and requires the protection of the greenhouse: it flowers in September.

It may be increased by cuttings, and should be potted in light loamy soil.

Pteris palmata.

No. 1299.

PTERIS PALMATA.

Class. *CRYPTOGAMIA* Order. *FILICES.*

This elegant Fern was communicated to us a few years since by Mr. Shepherd: it is a native of Caraccas, and must be kept in a shady part of the stove. It increases itself by its roots, also by seeds, which scatter and produce young plants, springing up spontaneously.

The soil should be sandy peat and loam.

Tradescantia latifolia

No. 1300.

TRADESCANTIA LATIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This was raised from seeds, given to us by our excellent friend Mr. C. Stokes, in 1827: he received them from Mexico. The plant flowered in September and October. According to Ruiz and Pavon, it is a native of Peru, and although they describe it as annual, it looks as if it might be continued by cuttings. We have kept it in the green-house, potted in light loam. The flowers are of a very pleasing colour, and add another to the countless myriads of the works of our blessed Creator.

"Can there be eyes that look on you
Till tears of rapture make them dim,
Nor in His works the Maker view,
Then lose His works in Him?

By me when I behold Him not,
Or love Him not when I behold,
Be all I ever knew forgot;
My pulse stand still, my heart grow cold:

Transformed to ice, 'twixt earth and sky,
On yonder cliff my form be seen,
That all may ask, but none reply,
What my offence hath been."

Pothos harrisii

No. 1301.

POTHOS HARRISII.

Class. Order.
TETRANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

....

We were presented with this plant in September 1827, by our kind friend Mr. M'Nab, of the Edinburgh garden. It was introduced there in 1824, and named by Dr. Graham after Mr. Harris, who first discovered it near Rio Janeiro, which is its native place. It flowered during the autumn, at about the height of one foot. The stove is necessary for its preservation, potted in loam and peat. It may be increased by separating the roots.

Callistemon lophantha

No. 1302.

CALLISTEMON LOPHANTHUM.

Class.	Order.
ICOSANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of New South Wales, and has been lately introduced. It grows with us to five or six feet in height, planted against the back wall of a greenhouse, and flowers in the summer.

It will increase by cuttings, and should be potted in peat earth and loam.

Erica ewerana

No. 1303.

ERICA EWERANA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

This species was introduced in 1796, from the Cape of Good Hope: it is very bushy in growth, flowering during the latter part of the summer. It requires the usual treatment, and must be kept in an airy greenhouse. It may be propagated by cuttings, requiring to be potted in sandy peat soil.

Like most of this extensive family the flowers are exceedingly beautiful, and the whole plant formed to please and delight the mind.

"Thus He who makes and peoples worlds, still works
In secresy, behind a veil of light;
Yet through that hiding of His power, such glimpses
Of glory break as strike presumption blind,
But humble and exalt the humble soul,
Whose faith the things invisible discerns,
And God informing, guiding, ruling all:
He speaks, 'tis done; commands, and it stands fast."

rulat.

No. 1304.

ARABIS PETRÆA *hastulata*.

Class. Order.
TETRADYNAMIA SILIQUOSA.

....

Following M. De Candolle, we place this pretty little plant to Arabis instead of Cardamine, with which it formerly stood. It is a native of the North of Europe, and grows on rocks, forming a little tuft of leaves, surmounted by flower stems, which are seldom more than an inch or two in height: they are produced in May or June.

The plant is rather difficult to keep: it requires no shelter, and succeeds best in a small pot, in light loam. The roots may admit of separation occasionally for increase.

Didymocar[illegible]

No. 1305.

DIDYMOCARPUS REXII.

Class. *DIDYNAMIA* Order. *ANGIOSPERMIA.*

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, where it was discovered by Mr. Bowie, who sent it to the Royal garden at Kew; in which, according to Dr. Hooker, it flowered in October 1826. We received plants from our friend Mr Murray, of Glasgow.

It requires the greenhouse, and is a very ornamental autumn flowering plant, bearing seeds freely. It should be potted in sandy loam.

Aralia hispida.

No. 1306.

ARALIA HISPIDA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*PENTAGYNIA.*

....

According to Pursh, this plant grows in stony woods, from Canada to New England; also, on high mountains, in Pensylvania and Virginia. It is a very low shrub, making scarcely any wood, flowering in the beginning of summer, and sometimes producing its fruit, which is a small purple berry.

It seldom lives long here, nor have we succeeded in increasing it. It endures the cold of our climate, and should be planted in loam and peat, either in a pot, or which is better, in the full ground.

Mesembryanthemum linguaeforme

No. 1307.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM LINGUÆFORME.

Class. *ICOSANDRIA* Order. *PENTAGYNIA.*

....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, said to have been cultivated in this country in 1732. Its leaves are very thick and fleshy, lying on the pot: the flowers are produced in summer: they open to the full sun, when nothing can surpass their brilliancy of colour.

It requires the greenhouse, should be potted in loam, and have little water during the winter. It will increase without difficulty by cuttings.

Fontanesia phillyreoides

No. 1308.

FONTANESIA PHILLYRIOIDES.

Class.	Order.
DIANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This was named by M. La Billardiere, after the author of Flora Atlantica, &c. M. Desfontaines. It is a native of Syria, and endures the cold of our climate very well, growing to a strong bushy shrub. It produces its flowers in the summer; they are not shewy.

It is increased by layers or cuttings, and will grow in any common garden soil.

No. 1309.

HOYA PALLIDA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*DIGYNIA*.

....

This is a pretty climbing plant, supposed to be a native of China; introduced about the year 1810 It requires the warmth of the stove, and will grow to the height of several feet, flowering in the summer season.

It increases without difficulty by cuttings, which should be potted in loam and peat soil.

Eriocaulon decangulare.

No. 1310.

ERIOCAULON DECANGULARE.

Class.	Order.
TRIANDRIA	*TRIGYNIA.*

A native of North America, growing in deep swamps, from New Jersey to Carolina, where it is said to reach the height of three feet; with us it did not exceed one.

It flowered in the months of August and September: we have preserved it in a frame, potted in loam and peat. It may be increased by separating the roots.

No. 1311.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM INCOMPTUM.

Class.	Order.
ICOSANDRIA	*PENTAGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope: it was discovered by Mr. Burchell, by whom it was introduced in 1815.

It is a low shrubby plant, with many irregular branches, growing freely, and flowering during the hottest weather. It requires protection from frost in an airy greenhouse, with little water in the winter. It is easily increased by cuttings, which should be planted in sandy loam.

No. 1312.

STAPELIA STELLARIS.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*DIGYNIA.*

A native of the arid deserts North of the Cape of Good Hope: it was first introduced in 1804, according to Mr. Haworth, but has never been abundant, as it makes but few branches: by these it may be increased: the autumn is its usual time of flowering. It must be kept in a warm and dry part of the greenhouse throughout the year, and potted in light loam, with a portion of decayed morter.

Bauera rubiæfolia

No. 1313.

BAUERA RUBIÆFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
POLYANDRIA	*DIGYNIA.*

This is a native of New South Wales, where it was originally found by Sir Joseph Banks.

It was first raised in 1793, by the late Marchioness of Rockingham, who possessed a very choice collection of plants at Hillingdon, and was a most kind and liberal promoter of botanical science.

It is a handsome shrub, growing to the height of five or six feet, with many branches, and flowering during the greater part of the summer and autumn. It requires the shelter of a greenhouse in winter, and should be potted in loam and peat: by cuttings it is increased without difficulty.

Lophiola aurea.

No. 1314.

LOPHIOLA AUREA.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This was introduced in 1812, by Mr. Lyon, from North America. Pursh observed it in 1805 growing in boggy soil, on Pine barrens in New Jersey and Carolina. It is probably hardy in this country, but we usually preserve it in a pot placed in a frame in winter, protected from frost.

It flowers in autumn, and may sometimes be increased by dividing the roots: the soil should be sandy peat.

Euphorbia caput-medusæ.

No. 1315.

EUPHORBIA CAPUT MEDUSÆ.

Class.	Order.
DODECANDRIA	*TRIGYNIA.*

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, growing in sandy places, near the sea shore. From the main stem many branches come out all round, having a fanciful resemblance to serpents; whence it has derived its name. If wounded, the branches give out abundance of milky fluid, of which, it is said, bird-lime can be made.

It was early introduced into this country, where it requires the greenhouse protection. It flowers in autumn, continuing very long, is easily increased by cuttings, and should be potted in sandy loam.

Erica versicolor *major*

No. 1316.

ERICA VERSICOLOR *major.*

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, introduced about the year 1800. It is a tall growing plant, requiring the accustomed protection of an airy greenhouse. It may be increased by cuttings, and should be potted in sandy peat soil. In the autumn its flowers are produced; they are large, and exceedingly attractive in shape and colour, formed to excite our admiration of their beneficent Author.

"So, in His third day's work, Jehovah spake,
And earth, an infant, naked as she came
Out of the womb of Chaos, straight put on
Her beautiful attire, and decked her robe
Of verdure with ten thousand glorious flowers,
Exhaling incense; crowned her mountain heads
With cedars, train'd her vines around their girdles,
And poured spontaneous harvests at their feet."

Malpighia coccifera

No. 1317.

MALPIGHIA COCCIFERA.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*TRIGYNIA.*

. . . .

This grows in the West India islands: it was cultivated by Miller, in 1733, and is well deserving a place in the stove. It forms a neat bushy shrub, from one to two feet high, flowering in the autumnal months.

It may be propagated without difficulty by cuttings, and should be potted in loam and peat. The plants are improved by setting them out of doors, in a sheltered situation, during the months of July and August.

Maxillaria racemosa

No. 1318.

MAXILLARIA RACEMOSA.

Class.	Order.
GYNANDRIA	*MONANDRIA.*

....

Native of Rio de Janeiro, where it was collected by Mr. Warre, who kindly communicated it to us, with many other equally interesting plants.

It is necessary to keep it always in the stove: it succeeded pretty well with us planted in vegetable earth, and flowered in July and August.

Acacia impreſsa.

No. 1319.

ACACIA IMPRESSA.

Class. POLYGAMIA — Order. MONŒCIA.

....

We raised many of this in 1822, from seeds received from New South Wales. It is a shrub of slender growth, having few branches, and flowering abundantly towards the latter part of the summer. It requires protection from frost, and is a very suitable plant for a conservatory, as when planted in the ground, it becomes much more ornamental than when kept in a pot.

It can only be increased by seeds, which are frequently sent home from its native country, and will also probably come to perfection here: the soil should be loam and peat.

No. 1320.

ANDROMEDA CATESBÆI.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is an ornamental evergreen shrub, quite hardy in this country. It is a native of Virginia, Carolina, and Georgia. We raised it in 1794, from seeds sent to us by the excellent Michaux, and have cultivated it ever since.

It flourishes planted in a border composed of peat earth and fresh loam, in equal proportions, and may be increased by layers, or by seeds, which are frequently perfected here.

Cypripedium insigne.

No. 1321.

CYPRIPEDIUM INSIGNE.

Class.	Order.
GYNANDRIA	*DIANDRIA*.

....

This beautiful plant is a native of Napal, and was sent, by Dr. Wallich, to our friend Mr. Shepherd, by whom it was communicated to us some years since. It flowered in December and January, in the stove, which appears to be necessary to preserve it.

It flourishes in vegetable earth, with a portion of sand, and may be increased slowly by separating the roots. There is something fascinating about this plant, as well in form as in arrangement of its colours; delightful to every eye, but doubly so if we view it as formed by the kindness of God. "Let us lift ourselves above these elements of earth, and be firmly and erectly confident of benevolence in Heaven. The good will that is there towards the children of men, the joy that is felt there over every sinner who repenteth,

the mild radiance there of the upper sanctuary, and the grace and the benignity which invest its glorious mercy-seat; these are the things which be above, these the realities of that place where God sitteth on His throne, and where Christ sitteth at the right hand of God. Yonder is the region of light and unbounded love; and whatever the mists or the obscurations may be of this lower world, there is welcome, free, generous, unbounded welcome, to one and all, in the courts of the Eternal."

Euonymus americanus.

No. 1322.

EUONYMUS AMERICANUS.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

A hardy, almost evergreen shrub, of low bushy growth. It has been long cultivated in this country, and is a native of North America, where it grows wild in hedges and shady woods, among rocks, and on the edges of swamps, from New England to Carolina.

With us it flowers in June and July. The fruit, as in the other species, is the most ornamental part. It will grow in any garden soil, and is increased by seeds or layers.

Potentilla splendens.

No. 1323.

POTENTILLA SPLENDENS.

Class. *ICOSANDRIA* Order. *POLYGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of Napal: we raised some of it from seeds, in 1824, about which time it was also received in several other collections.

It is perennial, almost hardy, and will probably become quite naturalized in a little time: the fine silvery leaves are very ornamental: the flowers, which are small, come out in June, and are usually succeeded by seeds, by which, of course, it is readily multiplied. It will grow in almost any soil.

Azalea calendulacea.

No. 1324.

AZALEA CALENDULACEA.

Class. *PENTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

A native of Carolina and Virginia, on mountains, also of Georgia, where it was found, in 1774, by our late venerable friend, William Bartram, who in his travels gives this most glowing description of its beauty. "The clusters of the blossoms cover the shrubs in such incredible profusion on the hill sides, that suddenly opening to view from deep shades, I was alarmed by the apprehension of the hill being set on fire." He calls it certainly the most gay and brilliant flowering shrub yet known.

It succeeds very well with us planted in a bed of peat, mixed with loam; flowers in May and June, and may be increased by layers, which in two years become sufficiently rooted. It is never injured by the cold of our climate.

Erica varia

No. 1325.

ERICA VARIA.

Class. *OCTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

This was introduced about the year 1810, from the Cape of Good Hope, of which it is a native. It is a low, bushy kind, flowering at different seasons, but principally in the autumn. Like the other kinds, it must be preserved in an airy greenhouse. It will increase by cuttings, and should be potted in sandy peat soil.

No. 1326.

HABENARIA CILIARIS.

Class.	Order.
GYNANDRIA	*MONANDRIA.*

A native of North America, in meadows and drained swamps, from Canada to Carolina. It is a beautiful plant, difficult of cultivation: we have frequently imported it, but it never lives long here. It flowered in June, from roots received the preceding winter; they were potted in loam and vegetable earth, and kept in a frame, under glass.

Scævola microcarpa.

No. 1327.

SCÆVOLA MICROCARPA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of New South Wales: it was first raised by Mr. Curtis, in 1793, as he informs us in his Magazine, from seeds, which were brought accidentally to England in specimens of earth.

It flowers in summer, continuing long: the plant is perennial, of low growth: it must be kept in the greenhouse in winter: it is propagated by cuttings, and should be potted in sandy loam and peat.

Sempervivum tabulæforme

No. 1328.

SEMPERVIVUM TABULÆFORME.

Class.	Order.
DODECANDRIA	*DODECAGYNIA.*

A native of Madeira, introduced, according to Mr. Haworth, in 1815. It is a curious plant: before flowering it has scarcely any stem; and the leaves, though numerous, are so closely pressed together, as to form one compact, quite flat surface.

When it shoots into flower the leaves decay, as does afterwards the whole plant: it can therefore only be increased by seed. It must be protected from frost in a dry greenhouse, and potted in sandy loam.

Digitalis canariensis.

No. 1329.

DIGITALIS CANARIENSIS.

Class.	Order.
DIDYNAMIA	*ANGIOSPERMIA.*

....

This is a native of the Canary Islands: it was cultivated in this country so long ago as 1698, but is by no means a common plant.

It produces its elegant flowers in June and July; they are sometimes succeeded by ripe seeds: it may also be increased sparingly by cuttings. It is necessary to keep it in a greenhouse in winter: it should be potted in light loam.

Helonias bracteata.

No. 1330.

HELONIAS BRACTEATA.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*TRIGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of Carolina and Georgia, and was introduced in 1802: it flowers in September.

It is nearly hardy, requiring only the shelter of a frame in winter. It should be potted in peat earth, and may be increased sometimes by separating the roots.

Ribes multiflorum

No. 1331.

RIBES MULTIFLORUM.

Class. *PENTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of the Carpathian mountains, a part of the world the vegetable productions of which are not so much known as they ought to be in this country, although they are so well adapted for our climate. Mr. Hove, who introduced it a few years since, found no fruit on it, nor has it produced any with us. It grows very well in any garden soil or situation, and may be increased by cuttings or layers. All spring flowers are acceptable, even if, like the present, they may not be very splendid. "When the sun in the spring draws near our part of the earth, how do all things congratulate its approach! The earth looks green, the trees shoot forth, the plants revive, and all things smile upon us. If we should but try a life with God, and keep these hearts above, what a spring of

joy would be within us! How should we forget our winter sorrows! How early should we rise to sing the praises of our Great Creator!"

Franciscea uniflora.

No. 1332.

FRANCISCEA UNIFLORA.

Class. *DIDYNAMIA* Order. *ANGIOSPERMIA.*

Dr. Pohl, in his magnificent Plantarum Braziliæ Icones et Descriptiones, in gratitude for his august patronage, has named this beautiful genus after His Imperial Majesty Francis of Austria, whose taste for botanical pursuits is well known. Of the seven species which the Dr. has figured and described, the present is perhaps the least conspicuous. It was known to Piso and Marcgraf two centuries ago: their wood-cut and description agree very well with the plant. Their noticing the flowers being sometimes white, refers to their decaying, when they usually become so. They affirm that the woods were perfumed with the scent of the flowers, which resembles that of the violet. In size it is a low shrub, and blossoms freely. It is a native of Brazil, growing in the country

near Rio Janeiro. We are indebted for it to the kindness of our excellent friend, Mr. Barclay, by whom we believe it was introduced. It produced its delightful flowers in May, and again in September, kept in the stove. It will probably increase by cuttings, and should be potted in loam and peat.

No. 1333.

ACACIA BROWNEI.

Class.	Order.
POLYGAMIA	*MONŒCIA.*

....

A native of New South Wales, which has been lately introduced. It is a neat and rather small growing species, well adapted for a conservatory. It was named by M. De Candolle, in honour of that most distinguished botanist, Mr. Robert Brown.

It requires protection from frost, and may be increased by cuttings or seeds: the soil should be loam and peat.

No. 1334.

EUPHORBIA POLYGONATA.

Class.	Order.
DODECANDRIA	*TRIGYNIA.*

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and was introduced, according to Mr. Haworth, before 1790. It flowers in autumn, the blossoms growing on the spines at the top of the plant.

It requires to be kept in a dry green-house, and increases rapidly by offsets, which grow out of the stem near the root: the soil should be sandy loam.

No. 1335.

ERICA CONFERTA.

Class. *OCTANDRIA* — Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

....

This was introduced by Mr. Hibbert about the year 1800, from the Cape of Good Hope, of which it is a native. It is a pleasing species, producing its numerous flowers in the autumn and winter.

It requires the usual treatment, and must be protected from frost in an airy green-house: it will propagate by cuttings, and should be potted in sandy peat earth.

Statice speciosa.

No. 1336.

STATICE SPECIOSA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*PENTAGYNIA.*

....

A native of Siberia, where it is said that the dried leaves are made use of as a substitute for tea: it was introduced into England in 1776. It is quite hardy, but seldom lives very long after flowering, the season for which is June and July.

It can only be increased by seeds, which not having yet been produced in this country, the plant has always continued scarce: the soil should be light loam.

Isopogon anemonifolius

No. 1337.

ISOPOGON ANEMONIFOLIUS.

Class.	Order.
TETRANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This was introduced about the year 1791, from New South Wales. It is a pretty shrub of dwarf growth, producing its heads of flowers very freely during the summer months.

It must be defended from the cold during winter in a greenhouse, and may be increased by cuttings: the soil should be sandy peat.

Lythrum græfferii

No. 1338.

LYTHRUM GRÆFFERII.

Class. *DODECANDRIA* — Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

A native of Italy, introduced in 1825, by Mr. Barclay, who kindly communicated it to us. It appears to be perennial, and flowers abundantly in summer. It will require a little shelter from the cold of our climate, and thrives in loam and peat soil.

It was named by Professor Tenori after Mr. Græffer, a native of Germany, who, after residing some years in England, was appointed, about the year 1784, to superintend the royal Gardens at Caserta, near Naples.

Elæagnus angustifolia.

No. 1339.

ELÆAGNUS ANGUSTIFOLIA.

Class. *TETRANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of the East and South of Europe; Pallas found it also near the Caspian Sea: the E. Orientalis figured by him in Flora Rossica, without flowers, is probably nothing more than the lower branches of the same plant, which never produce any; and are so totally different from the upper in leaf and growth, that no one who had not seen them both on one tree, could suppose them the same.

It grows to the height of twelve feet or more, and is quite hardy, and very ornamental: the flowers come out in June and July; their odour when too near is unpleasant.

It may be increased easily by layers, and will grow in any common garden soil.

No. 1340.

PATRINIA SCABIOSÆFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
TETRANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

A perennial plant, which has been lately introduced; it is a native of Dahuria, and appears to bear our climate perfectly well: it flowers in the summer.

It may be increased by separating the roots in the spring; they grow very well in a pot, in light loam, or in a border in any good soil.

Isochilus linearis.

No. 1341.

ISOCHILUS LINEARIS.

Class.	Order.
GYNANDRIA	*MONANDRIA.*

Native of the West Indies, first noticed by Plumier, and afterwards by Jacquin, who found it in Martinique, growing on trees, in thick woods. Its height is about two feet; the flowers are produced at the ends; they are delicate, of a bright purple colour, and with us appeared in March. We received our plant from Mr. Miller, of Dominica, and have preserved it in the stove, potted in vegetable earth. It appears to be slow of increase, like the most of this favourite class of plants. "A common spectator, when he sees a rose or other flower or fruit-tree, thinks he hath seen all, or the chiefest part; but it is the secret unsearchable motions and operations of the vegetative life and juices within, by which the beauteous flowers and sweet fruits are produced, and wonderfully dif-

ferenced from each other, that are the excellent parts and mysteries in these natural works of God. Could we but see those secret inward causes and operations, it would incomparably more delight us."

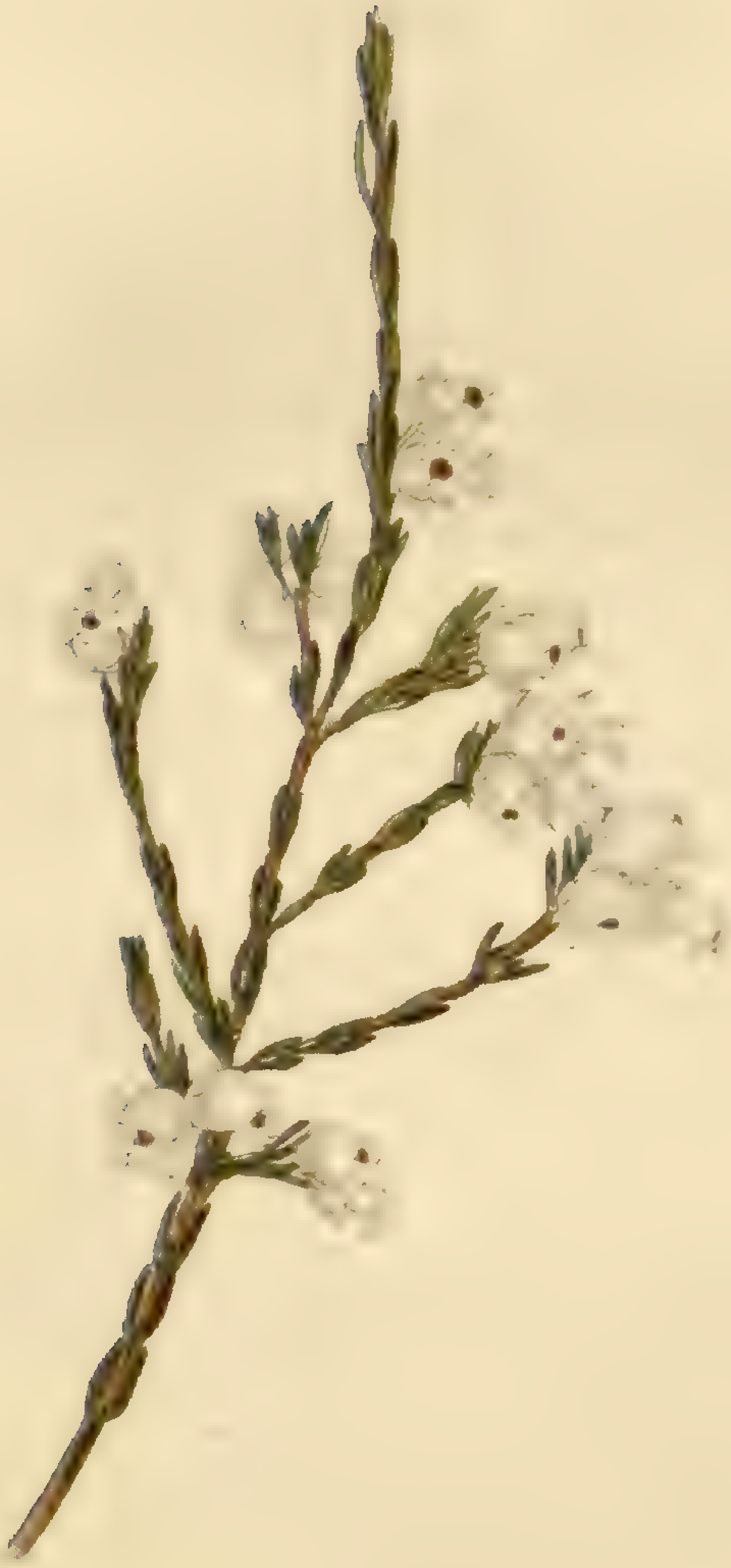
Acacia hybrida

No. 1342.

ACACIA HYBRIDA.

Class.	Order.
POLYGAMIA	*MONOECIA.*

This plant was raised a few years since from seeds of the A. armata. It is pretty in its appearance, with fragrant flowers, and very well merits cultivation in a green-house or conservatory. The blooming season is in March and April. It will increase without much difficulty by cuttings, and should be planted in a mixture of peat and loam.



Erica oppositifolia *alba.*

No. 1343.

ERICA OPPOSITIFOLIA *alba.*

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

We raised this variety in 1810, from seeds received from the Cape of Good Hope, of which it is a native. It is a low, branching sort, and produces its delicate flowers in great profusion during the summer months.

It requires the protection of an airy greenhouse, and may be propagated by cuttings; the soil sandy peat.

Catasetum Claveringi.

No. 1344.

CATASETUM CLAVERINGI.

Class.	Order.
GYNANDRIA	*MONANDRIA.*

This is a native of Brazil: it was found by Mr. G. Don, near Bahia, and by him introduced into the garden of the Horticultural Society. We were favoured with our specimens by the kindness of Mr. Warre, who himself collected them in their native places of growth, upon trunks of trees in the vast Brazilian forests. We have preserved them in the stove, planted in pots in loamy soil, and have found them succeed best in a rather dry situation and atmosphere. They flowered in January and February.

Hyoscyamus orientalis

No. 1345.

HYOSCYAMUS ORIENTALIS.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

A hardy perennial plant from Caucasus, introduced a few years since. It flowers in March and April, at about a foot in height. It succeeds better in the full ground than in a pot, and, like all early flowers, is an acceptable plant for a garden. It may be increased by seeds, and will grow in any good garden soil.

Dracophyllum gracile

No. 1346.

DRACOPHYLLUM GRACILE.

Class. *PENTANDRIA* — Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of the South Coast of New Holland: introduced by Robert Barclay, Esq., of Bury-hill, who very kindly communicated it to us. It flowered in April last: the blossoms are fragrant, and the plant is very beautiful.

It requires to be kept in an airy greenhouse, and may be propagated by cuttings slowly. It should be planted in sandy peat earth.

Fuchsia excorticata.

No. 1347.

FUCHSIA EXCORTICATA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This was introduced in 1824 from New Zealand, where it was originally discovered by Dr. Forster, in his voyage round the world with Capt. Cook, in 1773. It is a loose branching shrub, growing to four or five feet in height, requiring the greenhouse, and flowering in the spring.

It may be increased by cuttings, and flourishes in rich loamy soil.

Daphne collina.

No. 1348.

DAPHNE COLLINA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

A native of the South of Italy; it covers the hills and fields on the banks of the Vulturnus, as furze does our commons in England. It was found in 1787 by the late excellent President of the Linnæan Society, in company with Mr. Græffer, near Caserta; and it was from this source that it was originally introduced into this country, although known more than a century previous, being described and figured by John Bauhin, in his Historia.

It endures our milder winters very well, especially if sheltered among other shrubs. It is a beautiful evergreen, and often produces its fine fragrant flowers from the beginning of the year till the months of April and May. It will grow in any good garden soil, and is increased by grafting upon the Wood Laurel or Mezereon stock.

Trillium grandiflorum.

No. 1349.

TRILLIUM GRANDIFLORUM.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*TRIGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of mountains and rocky banks of rivers in Virginia and Carolina. It was introduced into the Kew Garden by Mr. Masson, in 1799, but had been known before in this country.

We received our plant from Philadelphia, and it flowered in March, protected by a frame. The flower is pure white, and fragrant. It should be potted in peat and loam, and have a slight protection from severe frosts. Like the other kinds, it increases very sparingly by separation.

Aloe denticulata.

No. 1350.

ALOE DENTICULATA.

Class. HEXANDRIA — Order. MONOGYNIA.

....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope: it was introduced into England, according to Mr. Haworth, in 1818, from the collection of the Prince of Salm Dyck, which is so celebrated for succulent plants.

It requires the greenhouse protection, and little or no water during the winter months. It may be occasionally increased by offsets, and should be potted in sandy loam.

No. 1351.

ACACIA SOPHORÆ.

Class.	Order.
POLYGAMIA	*MONŒCIA.*

....

This is a native of Van Diemen's Island: it was introduced in 1805 into the Kew Garden. It grows freely, and forms a good subject for a conservatory, but is rather tardy in flowering: we had it several years without seeing the blossoms: they come out in April, and are not so shewy as some of the numerous species of this family.

It will increase by cuttings, and should be potted in loam and peat soil.

Ruta albiflora

No. 1352.

RUTA ALBIFLORA.

Class. *OCTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA*.

....

A native of Napal: it is a small shrubby plant, of neat appearance, and almost, if not quite, hardy. The smell of the leaves is similar to that of common rue. It flowers in April and May, and will increase without difficulty by cuttings: they should be planted in small pots, in light loamy earth, and sheltered in winter in a frame.

No. 1353.

AOTUS VILLOSA.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

This was introduced in 1790 from New Holland: it also grows in Van Diemen's Island. It is a slender shrub, which will sometimes attain the height of three feet, particularly if planted out in a conservatory. The flowers appear in May: they are very lively, and the plant very well merits cultivation.

It requires the greenhouse protection, and may be increased with difficulty by cuttings, or much better by seeds, which are occasionally sent over from its native country. It should be potted in sandy loam and peat.

No. 1354.

ALOE RETICULATA.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, introduced, according to Mr. Haworth, before 1794. It is a beautiful dwarf species, flowering in the spring. Like the whole of this interesting tribe, it is of very easy culture, requiring merely to be kept in winter in a dry greenhouse. It increases itself occasionally by offsets, and should be potted in sandy loam.

No. 1355.

ERICA PALLIDA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope: it has been lately brought into cultivation, and produces its elegant flowers in April and May. It requires the usual protection of a light, airy greenhouse, and may be increased slowly by cuttings: the soil should be sandy peat.

No. 1356.

FERRARIA ATRATA.

Class.	Order.
MONADELPHIA	*TRIANDRIA.*

....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, whence it was brought home by Mr. Synnet. It flowered with us in the month of May, and had been planted in a border close to the front wall of a hothouse, in sandy peat soil. The flower is singular in form and colour: its height was about six inches, and several are produced in succession from the same spathe. It increases, but seldom, by offsets from the root, and is likely to remain a scarce plant.

Grevillea punicea

No. 1357.

GREVILLEA PUNICEA.

Class.	Order.
TETRANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This fine plant is a native of New South Wales. It was known to botanists soon after the settlement of the colony, but has only of late been brought into cultivation. We raised it from seeds in 1824, and it flowered in May last. It requires an airy greenhouse, and will increase by cuttings; the soil should be sandy peat.

The colour of the flowers is extremely rich, and the whole plant very elegant. Such objects should lead our hearts to more grateful feelings of admiration. "How delightful the contemplation of the attributes and infinite perfections of God! to behold Him in the frame of the creation, and to read His Name in the book of His works, that the soul may by such steps be raised in love and admiration of her Maker."

Atragene sibirica

No. 1358.

ATRAGENE SIBIRICA.

Class. *POLYANDRIA* Order. *POLYGYNIA.*

A native of Siberia. Pallas, who has given a beautiful figure of it in Flora Rossica, calls it Alpina. With us it is usually in flower in February or March, and coming out so early, is very subject to be injured by frost.

It may be increased by layers or seeds, and forms a suitable climber for a wall or other support. It will grow in any good garden soil.

Streptanthera elegans.

No. 1359.

STREPTANTHERA ELEGANS.

Class.	Order.
TRIANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

This was introduced by Mr. Synnet, from the Cape of Good Hope. It is a beautiful bulbous plant, of the Ixia family, and thrives pretty well in a narrow border close to the front wall of a hothouse, planted in sandy peat soil, and will increase occasionally by offsets.

Bunchosia polystachya.

No. 1360.

BUNCHOSIA POLYSTACHYA.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

Native of Trinidad, and was introduced into this country by Lord Seaforth, about the year 1800. It flowers in May and June, when it is very ornamental to the stove. It may be increased by cuttings, and should be potted in loam and peat. This genus has been separated from Malpighia, by Jussieu, in which he has been followed by Decandolle and other botanists.

Xylosteum campaniflorum.

No. 1361.

XYLOSTEUM CAMPANIFLORUM.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

The native place of this plant is not accurately known, but it is supposed to be North America.

It is quite hardy, and grows to about two feet high, flowering in May, forming a neat bushy shrub: it may be increased by layers, and will grow very well in any good garden soil.

Marica martinicensis

No. 1362.

MARICA MARTINICENSIS.

Class.	Order.
TRIANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of the island of Martinique, where it was discovered about the middle of the last century, growing in moist meadows among the hills.

It is a small plant, not attaining the height of one foot; with us it requires the stove, in which it may be cultivated without difficulty in a small pot, in loam and peat soil: it usually flowers early in the spring, and sometimes produces seeds here, by which, or by separating the roots, it may be increased.

Crataegus oxyacantha punicea

No. 1363.

CRATÆGUS OXYACANTHA *puniceα.*

Class.	Order.
ICOSANDRIA	*DIGYNIA.*

....

A most beautiful variety of the Thorn; we understand that it was first raised in Scotland: it appears to be equally hardy, as free in growth, and flowers at the same season as the common kind.

It is well deserving of a place in any garden, will grow in almost any soil, and is increased without difficulty by budding upon the White Thorn.

C. monogyna splendens

Passiflora herbertiana

No. 1364.

PASSIFLORA HERBERTIANA.

Class.	Order.
MONADELPHIA	*PENTANDRIA.*

....

This is a native of New Holland, introduced a few years since: it flowers very freely in the beginning of the summer, and will also produce its fruit here.

It requires the protection of the greenhouse, and may be increased by cuttings: the soil should be rich loam.

Erica bruniades

No. 1365.

ERICA BRUNIADES.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

Introduced in 1790 from the Cape of Good Hope, of which it is a native: it grows to a moderate size, with slender branches, and flowers in the summer, lasting a long while.

Its cultivation is similar to that of the other species, requiring a light airy greenhouse: it may be increased by cuttings, and should be potted in sandy peat earth.

Iris cristata.

No. 1366.

IRIS CRISTATA.

Class.	Order.
TRIANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

This is a delicate and beautiful species, native of North America; on the banks of rivers in rocky situations, in the mountains from Virginia to Carolina, according to Pursh, who says the roots have a pleasant sweet taste, changing afterwards to a burning pungency, which lasts several hours.

It is easily increased by separating its creeping roots: it seems to thrive best in a shady situation, and will grow very well either in a pot or in the full ground, being quite hardy.

Mirbelia dilatata

No. 1367.

MIRBELIA DILATATA.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

A native of the south-west coast of New Holland, where it was found by Mr. Brown, and was first sent to the royal garden at Kew, in 1803.

It requires the greenhouse, and may be increased slowly by cuttings: the soil should be sandy peat, with a small portion of loam. The flowers are produced in May; they are very elegant, and of a most beautiful colour.

"For not to use alone did Providence
Abound; but large example gave to man,
Of grace, and ornament, and splendour rich,
Suited abundantly to every taste;
In bird, beast, fish, winged and creeping thing,
In herb, and flower, and in the restless change,
Which, on the many-coloured seasons, made
The annual circuit of the fruitful earth."

Sempervivum caliciforme. 61

No. 1368.

SEMPERVIVUM CALICIFORME.

Class. *DODECANDRIA* Order. *DODECAGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of Madeira, whence it was introduced by Mr. C. Smith.

Before flowering the leaves grow close, in the form of a cup, which form they lose when shooting up into flower: the stems are about a foot in height; the flowers come out in May.

It must be kept in a dry greenhouse in winter, and in summer may be put out of doors: it will increase by cuttings, and should be potted in sandy loam.

No. 1369.

VERONICA CAUCASICA.

Class. *DIANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

....

This pleasing little plant was introduced in 1815, from Caucasus, of which it is a native: it is perennial, and quite hardy, flowering in May and June.

It may be increased by dividing the roots in the spring, and thrives either in a pot or in the full ground, in light loamy soil.

Trichonema cruciatum.

No. 1370.

TRICHONEMA CRUCIATUM.

Class.	Order.
TRIANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, said to have been cultivated here in 1758.

It is a minute bulbous plant, producing its pretty flowers in the months of May and June: we find it flourish best in a narrow border, close to the front wall of a stove, which communicates warmth enough to prevent the ground from freezing: the soil should be sandy peat.

Mirbelia reticulata.

No. 1371.

MIRBELIA RETICULATA.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

This is a native of New Holland: it was among the early introductions from thence, having been raised from some of the first collections of seeds which were received in this country. Notwithstanding, it has generally been reckoned a scarce plant; for it is usually but short-lived, as, indeed, is the case with the far greater part of the leguminous plants from that quarter. It produces its pleasing flowers in the beginning of summer, and may be propagated by cuttings. It should be kept constantly in the greenhouse, and potted in sandy peat earth, with rather a sparing supply of water.

Gaulthéria shallon

No. 1372.

GAULTHERIA SHALLON.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

Seeds of this valuable plant were sent from the north-west coast of America, in 1825, by their indefatigable and excellent collector, Mr. Douglas, to the Horticultural Society, who kindly communicated them to us. In two years the plants had attained the height of a foot, with many branches, loaded with flowers in May and June, and producing some fruit. It has fine ever-green leaves, is quite hardy, growing very well in peat earth, even under the shade of trees, and will increase by cuttings. Mr. Douglas has favoured us with the following account of it:—

"In its natural state it is a most graceful, spreading shrub, from four to ten feet high, and exceeding that, when growing on stumps of decayed pines. It flowers from April through the summer, and the fruit, which

is good, is ripe from July to October. It is very abundant, and much esteemed by the inhabitants, who dry it in the sun, and sometimes make it into a kind of cake, for winter use. It will, I doubt not, become a valuable addition to the dessert, and probably be useful for making wine, as it possesses a great portion of saccharine jelly. I have seen it in from forty to forty-nine degrees N. lat. and according to Mr. Menzies, who discovered it, and Dr. Scouler, it is plentiful at Nootka Sound. It is exclusively confined to the mountainous woody parts of the coast, being rarely seen above 100 miles from it, or beyond the influence of the sea breeze. The young shoots are the favorite winter food of the Elk and other kinds of deer."

Galium græcum.

No. 1373.

GALIUM GRÆCUM.

Class.	Order.
TETRANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

A native of Candia, growing on rocks. It was introduced in 1798, and is a pretty little plant, flowering for a considerable time in the spring. It is not quite hardy enough for our winters, but, as it takes up little room, is worth preserving in a greenhouse. It may be increased by separating the roots, and planted in light loam.

No. 1374.

COTONEASTER MICROPHYLLA.

Class.	Order.
ICOSANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This very fine evergreen hardy shrub is a native of Napal. We raised it from seeds in 1825. It is free in growth, in three years having attained the height of as many feet; and in the month of May was covered with flowers, promising to be succeeded by fruit. The leaves are of a rich glossy green, and the plant may be considered one of the very best of the late numerous introductions. It will grow in any good garden soil, and may be increased by cuttings.

No. 1375.

ERICA COCCINEA

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

This, like so many other kinds, is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and is said to have been introduced in 1783 to the Kew Garden. It flowers at various seasons, continuing long, and is a fine species. It must be kept in an airy greenhouse, potted in sandy peat earth, and will increase by cuttings.

The discoveries making throughout the world prove the number of plants to be inconceivable. A general collection is no longer possible; but much might be done if lovers of Botany would each chuse a class, an order, a tribe, or even a single genus, according to the taste and convenience of each—procure all that is practicable of its species—and cultivate them in the best style of excellence. Thus might each garden, however small, become

a spot of high interest, celebrated for something to be seen there in greater perfection than any where else; and many of the charming works of our benign Creator, which are now imperfectly known, would be exhibited in all their beauty. We were involuntarily led to these observations by the sight of M. Decandolle's excellent and philosophical " Memoire sur la Famille des Melastomacées," in which he enumerates 68 genera and 730 species, while to the great Linnæus no more than 4 genera and 21 species were known!

Prostanthera violacea

No. 1376.

PROSTANTHERA VIOLACEA.

Class.	Order.
DIDYNAMIA	*GYMNOSPERMIA.*

....

A native of New Holland, lately introduced. It is a soft shrubby plant, of neat appearance; the flowers are very beautiful—they appear in the spring. It requires the greenhouse, and may be increased by cuttings. The soil should be peat and loam.

Boronia denticulata.

No. 1377.

BORONIA DENTICULATA.

Class. *OCTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of New Holland, near King George's Sound. It was raised in 1824, by Mr. Mackay, from seeds sent home by Mr. Baxter. It grows to two or three feet in height, and flowers freely in May and June, when it is very ornamental. It requires the greenhouse, and is increased by cuttings: the soil should be sandy peat.

Viola debilis

No. 1378.

VIOLA DEBILIS.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

A native of North America, growing, according to Pursh, in low grounds, from Pennsylvania to Carolina. With us it flowers in May and June, and is cultivated without difficulty, either in the ground or in a pot. It is increased by separating the roots in spring: the soil should be light loam.

Medicago arborea

No. 1379.

MEDICAGO ARBOREA.

Class. *DIADELPHIA* — Order. *DECANDRIA.*

....

This is a native of Greece and also of Italy, growing in rocky places. It has long been known in this country, having been cultivated by Gerard, and is kept without difficulty in a common greenhouse. The flowers are producèd early in the spring: they are bright and shewy. It will increase by cuttings: the soil should be light loam.

Polygala senega

No. 1380.

POLYGALA SENEGA.

Class.	Order.
DIADELPHIA	*OCTANDRIA.*

This grows, according to Pursh, on the sides of hills and in dry woods, from Canada through the Allegany mountains. It was formerly celebrated as a cure for the bite of the rattle-snake. It is a herbaceous plant, growing with us about six inches high, flowering in June. We find it difficult to cultivate, as it rarely lives more than a year or two after importation: the soil should be sandy loam and peat.

Maurandia Barclayana

No. 1381.

MAURANDIA BARCLAIANA.

Class.	Order.
DIDYNAMIA	*ANGIOSPERMIA.*

....

This beautiful climbing plant is a native of Mexico; it was first raised in 1827, by our excellent friend Mr. Barclay, who kindly sent it to us.

It requires a dry greenhouse in winter, but in summer bears the open air, and runs to a considerable height if supported, flowering from June till late in autumn, when it is very ornamental: it is increased by cuttings, and should be potted in light loamy soil: seeds also ripen in this country, by which it may be readily multiplied.

Azalea nudiflora tricolor.

No. 1382.

AZALEA NUDIFLORA *tricolor.*

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

A native of North America; we received it in 1821 from Philadelphia.

It is a fine variety, and flowers freely in May and June; is equally hardy with the other kinds, and should be planted in peat earth and loam, in a sheltered border: it may be increased by layers, which take two years to acquire sufficient roots for removal.

"The seasons came and went, and went and came,
To teach men gratitude; and as they passed,
Gave warning of the lapse of time, that else
Had stolen unheeded by. The gentle flowers
Retired, and, stooping o'er the wilderness,
Talked of humility, and peace, and love.
The dews came down unseen at evening-tide,
And silently their bounties shed, to teach
Mankind unostentatious charity."

Anchusa italica

No. 1383.

ANCHUSA ITALICA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

········

This is a moderately hardy herbaceous plant, a native of Italy, not very long lived, but bearing exceedingly beautiful flowers in the month of June.

It may be increased by seeds, which are often perfected here. In a severe winter it is needful to protect it from the cold: the soil should be light loam: it does very well in a pot, but of course grows much finer in the full ground.

Gypsophila glomerata

No. 1384.

GYPSOPHILA GLOMERATA.

Class. *DECANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

A native of Tauria, introduced in 1804, flowering in June and July.

It is a low growing, hardy, perennial, almost shrubby plant: the flowers are cheerful, and lasting: it is an eligible subject for a rock, bearing a dry situation very well: may be increased by cuttings or seeds: any light soil is suitable.

No. 1385.

ERICA DECORA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

This very pretty kind is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and was introduced in 1790.

It flowers during the spring months, and requires the same treatment as is usual for the other heaths, with plenty of air at all times: it may be increased by cuttings, and potted in sandy peat earth.

Rudbeckia hirta.

No. 1386.

RUDBECKIA HIRTA.

Class.	Order.
SYNGENESIA	*NECESSARIA.*

....

A native of North America, from Virginia to Florida: it has long been cultivated in our gardens, and is a beautiful perennial plant, quite hardy, flowering in July, and lasting long.

It may be increased by dividing the roots in the spring, and will grow in any good light soil, either in a pot, or much more vigorously in the full ground.

Teucrium pyrenaicum.

No. 1387.

TEUCRIUM PYRENAICUM.

Class. *DIDYNAMIA* Order. *GYMNOSPERMIA*.

This is said to have been introduced in 1731, from the Pyrenees, where it is found indigenous: it is a very pretty herbaceous plant, lying close to the ground, and flowering in June and July.

It is seldom injured by frost, and is an excellent article for rockwork; increased by separating its roots in the spring, and planting them in light loam, in small pots.

No. 1388.

ASTRAGALUS BREVIFLORUS.

Class.	Order.
DIADELPHIA	*DECANDRIA.*

A native of Armenia: we raised it from seed in 1825: it is a low shrubby plant, growing slowly, not much exceeding six inches from the ground.

It is quite hardy, flowering in June; will thrive in light loamy soil; ours was kept constantly in a pot, but it would probably grow something larger in the ground: we have not yet increased it, and unless it produces seeds, fear this will be no easy task.

No. 1389.

PERIPLOCA GRÆCA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*DIGYNIA.*

A native of the south of Europe, perfectly hardy with us: it has long been in cultivation, but still is by no means common.

It grows freely, and if supported will get up to 10 or 12 feet high, running round any tree or other support: the leaves are ornamental as well as the flowers, which are curiously formed: they appear in June and July. It may be increased by layers, and thrives in any soil.

Erigeron Villarsii.

No. 1390.

ERIGERON VILLARSII.

Class. *SYNGENESIA* Order. *SUPERFLUA.*

This has lately been introduced from the south of Europe: it is a moderately hardy perennial plant, growing nearly a foot in height, and flowering in July.

It will grow very well in any light soil, and may be increased by dividing its roots in the spring.

No. 1391.

TRIGONELLA RUTHENICA.

Class.	Order.
DIADELPHIA	*DECANDRIA.*

A native of Siberia, lately introduced. It is a perennial plant, of neat and lively appearance, growing erect to about a foot in height.

It is perfectly hardy, and thrives very well in a pot, in light loam, or will grow larger, if planted in a border. It may be increased by separating the roots in the spring. The flowers are produced in July and August, lasting a considerable time.

No. 1392.

COTYLEDON OVATA.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*PENTAGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and has long been cultivated in this country. Its flowers are very shewy: they are produced in the months of July and August.

It requires the protection of a green-house during the winter, when it should have very little water. It is readily increased by cuttings: the soil should be sandy loam.

Erica lævis.

No. 1393.

ERICA LÆVIS.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, introduced about 1790. It is a low, bushy kind, with small lively flowers, which appear in the spring and summer. It requires the usual protection of an airy greenhouse, and may be increased by cuttings: the soil should be sandy peat.

No. 1394.

AZALEA CALENDULACEA *cupræa.*

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of North America, first introduced by Mr. Lyon, in 1806. It is perfectly hardy, forming a large bushy shrub, flowering in May and June. It may be increased by layers, which require two years at least to make sufficient roots. It should be planted in a border, in half loam and half peat soil.

How admirable is the beauty of these flowers! how bountiful the Almighty Hand which formed them! But

> "What know we more
> Of Thee, what need to know, than Thou hast taught,
> And bidst us still repeat at morn and even?
> God! Everlasting Father! Holy One!
> Our God, our Father, our Eternal All!
> Source whence we came and whither we return,
> Who made our spirits, Who our bodies made,
> Who made the heaven, Who made the flowery land,
> Who made all made, Who orders, governs all!"

Nitraria schoberi.

No. 1395.

NITRARIA SCHOBERI.

Class.	Order.
DODECANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

Native of the salt and nitrous deserts to the north of the Caspian sea. It is a low, spreading shrub, and although never injured by the cold of our climate, is of difficult cultivation. We have found it to succeed best by applying salt frequently over its roots. It may sometimes be increased by layers, and produces its flowers in the commencement of the summer.

No. 1396.

MONARDA PURPUREA.

Class.	Order.
DIANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a hardy perennial plant, growing wild in the mountains of Virginia. It produces its fine flowers in July and August: they last a long time. It grows very well in any good garden soil, or may be kept in a pot, in light loam; and is propagated without difficulty by separating the roots.

Veronica incisa

No. 1397.

VERONICA INCISA.

Class.	Order.
DIANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

A native of Siberia, introduced in 1779. It is perennial and quite hardy, growing to about the height of two feet, and bearing its delicate flowers in July and August. It grows very well in a pot in loamy earth, or, being perfectly hardy, may be planted in a border. By dividing its roots in the spring, it can be easily multiplied.

No. 1398.

SINNINGIA VELUTINA.

Class.	Order.
DIDYNAMIA	*ANGIOSPERMIA.*

....

This was sent from Rio Janeiro (of which it is a native), by Sir H. Chamberlain, to the Horticultural Society, by whom we were favoured with the plant. It flowered in July, continuing long in succession, being nearly a foot in height. It requires the protection of the stove, and may be increased by dividing the root in the spring: the soil should be loam and peat.

No. 1399.

GRATIOLA AUREA.

Class.	Order.
DIANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

Lately introduced from North America. Pursh found it in sandy wet places in New England, New Jersey, and Carolina; and Elliott says it grows in the wet pine barrens in Georgia and South Carolina abundantly. With us it flowers in July and August. It may be increased by separating the roots in spring, and should be planted in sandy peat earth. It appears to be perennial, and hardy enough to bear our winters.

Dracocephalum denticulatum.

No. 1400.

DRACOCEPHALUM DENTICULATUM.

Class.	Order.
DIDYNAMIA	*ANGIOSPERMIA.*

....

This is a native of mountains from Pennsylvania to Carolina: it was introduced in 1786, is a hardy herbaceous plant, growing about a foot high, and flowers in August. It is very ornamental and quite hardy,—will grow in light loam, either in a pot or the full ground,—and is easily increased by separating its roots in the spring.

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